FEB 1952 51-4AA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

CLASSIFICATION SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [redacted]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 3 November 1952

SUBJECT Jachymov Mines: Jachymov and Pribram Areas

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1 DATE OF INFO. [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. 2 (Map sketches)
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1

[redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

[redacted]

1. All the mines in the Jachymov area /See Encl (A)/ were old silver mines that had been abandoned years ago. Jachymov itself was a spa; the entire area was dotted with warm springs. The mines at Jachymov were considered the richest in uranium in the Soviet sphere. The largest mine in the area was called Elias; it was located in the city of Jachymov itself. It had a total of 30 shafts and the ore was very rich.

25X1
25X1
2. [redacted] Jachymov in 1949 as a forced laborer; at that time the installation was badly run down. [redacted] dig uranium ore from the Barbora Mine, located near Bozi Dar /5023N-1254E/. The ore from this mine was very rich in uranium and, as of 1952, the mine was still being operated. In 1949 the Russians had sunk 70 different test probes in the area around the Barbora mine in an effort to locate new sources of uranium ore. The Barbora mine was producing about 200 kg of high grade uranium ore per day in 1949.

25X1
3. All the ore from the Barbora mine was hauled away in trucks. One of the German drivers [redacted] that they took the ore by truck to the Ukraine; the driver either would not or could not give the name of the place, but said that it was a distance of 1,200 km from the Barbora mine. When the trucks reached their destination, the ore was dumped on the ground out in the open. The ore apparently remained untouched, because the driver noted on subsequent trips that the piles were larger but still in the same place.

S-1626

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

STATE #	X	NAVY #	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY #	X	AIR #	X	FBI		[redacted]						

25X1

146-118326

4. [redacted] the names of only two Russians who were at the Barbora mine; [redacted] these names which they used were pseudonyms. One of the Russians was Malkovsky (fnu); the other, Antonov (fnu). Both were mining engineers. Malkovsky made frequent trips into the mine with a Geiger counter. Antonov was the head of the geodetic group which was composed mainly of Russian women; this group made tachometer measurements in the mine.

5. The State Geological Institute of the Czech Ministry of Mines had a number of test probes sunk in the Decin /5047N-1413E/ - Liberec /5047N-1503E/ area. [redacted] from two engineers, Eng Jan Krupicka and Hartl (fnu) [redacted] They were engaged in probing for uranium in this area as early as 1946; richer deposits of uranium were found there than in the Jachymov area. The discovery was kept secret until 1950 when Krupicka surveyed and mapped out the whole region; he attempted to escape to the American Zone of Germany and hand over this data to US authorities. SNB guards apprehended him at the border, and the data was found in his possession. With his capture, Czech and Soviet authorities found out about the uranium deposits and began exploitation. Eng Krupicka was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor. Hartl, however, [redacted] still occupied his position in the State Geological Institute. As of 1952 some 70 shafts had been sunk in this area and others were contemplated.

6. Uranium ore was also being mined in the areas around Pribram /4942N-1401E/ and Kutna Hora /4957N-1516E/ /See Encl (B)/; the mines at Pribram produced more uranium than those at Kutna Hora. From time to time, a number of forced laborers were transported from the Jachymov uranium mines to work in the Pribram - Kutna Hora areas, and when they returned [redacted] in detail. [redacted] quite well since there. The mines in these areas were old, abandoned silver mines; the one at Pribram was 700 years old. Since shafts were already in existence in these two areas, it was possible to extract large quantities of uranium ore without great difficulty. A good part of the mining operation at Pribram consisted of working over the piles of ore which had been dug up in the process of mining the silver. There were 12 shafts at Pribram being worked; all of the 12 remained from the old silver mine. The two largest shafts were called Svaty Vojtech and Svata Anna. Svaty Vojtech was 1800 m deep; the shallowest mine in the group was one thousand m deep. Although richer ore had been found at Decin-Liberec, most of the uranium ore mined in the CSR came from Pribram and Jachymov. Some lead was mined at Pribram also.

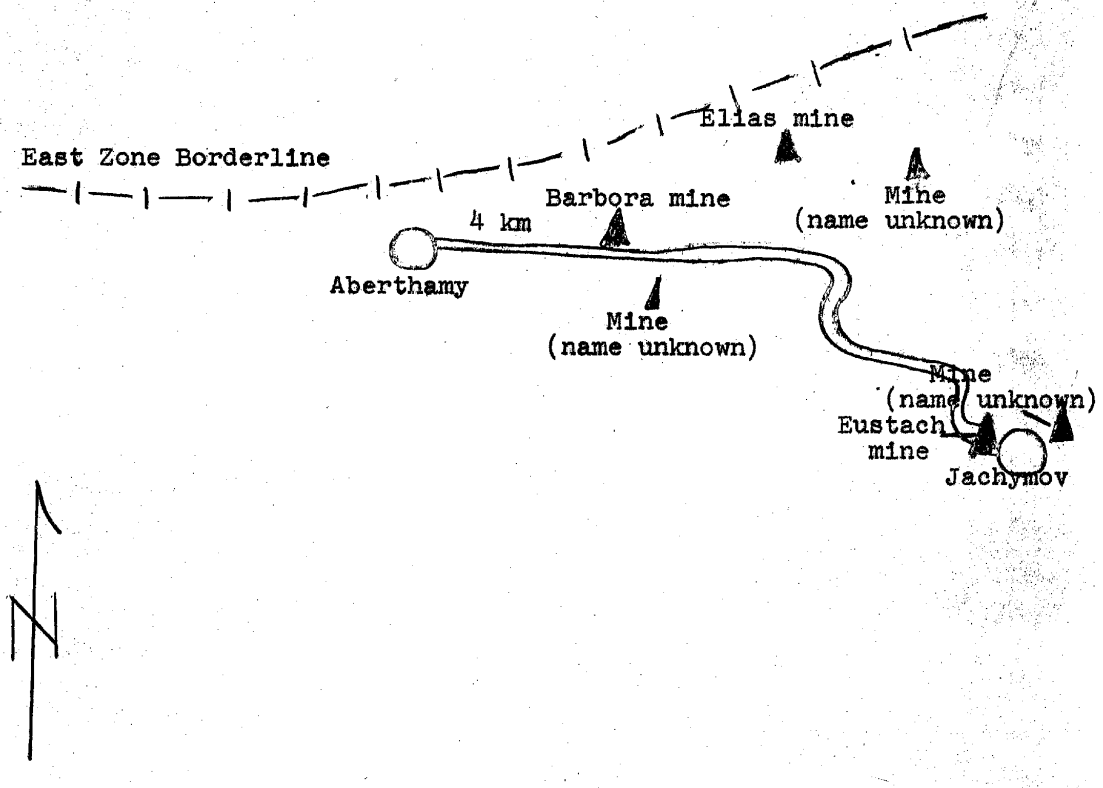
7. A profile ditch, 40 km long and one m wide was being dug from Pribram in the direction of Rozmital /4936N-1353E/ for the purpose of looking for deposits of uranium that might lie near the surface.

Enclosures: (A) Uranium Mines in Vicinity of Jachymov
(B) Uranium Mines in Vicinity of Pribram

25X1

ENCLOSURE (A)

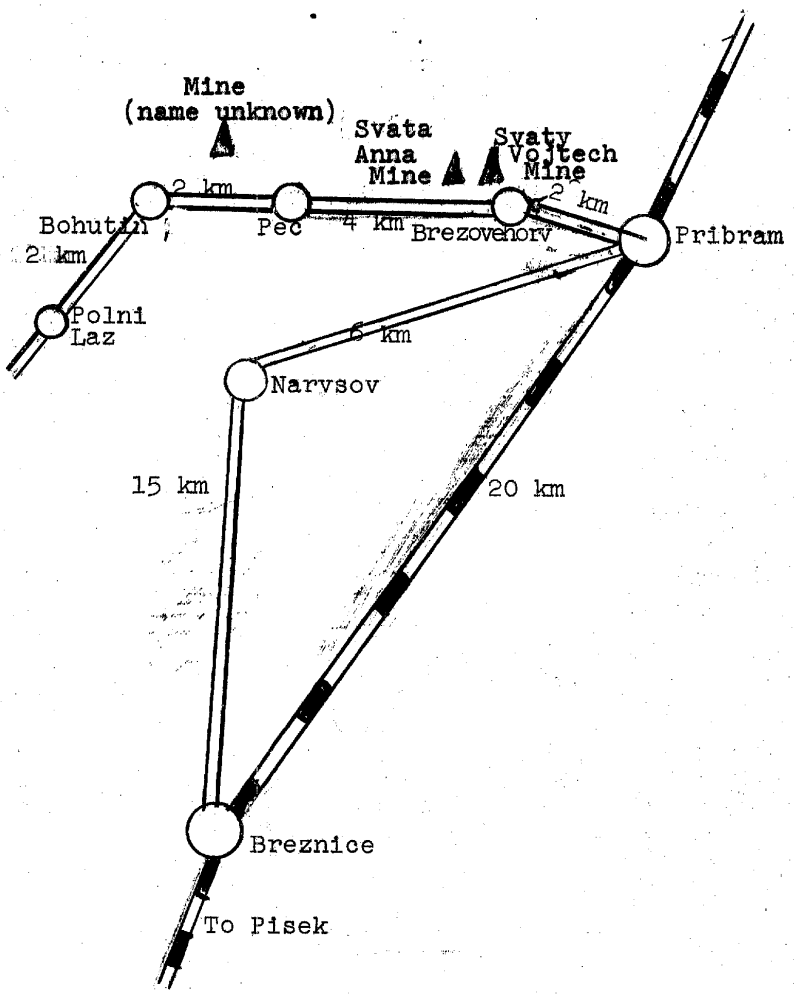
SECRET



Uranium Mines in Vicinity of Jachymov

SECRET

ENCLOSURE (B)



Uranium Mines in the Vicinity of Pribram